portant information was also given to industries on the risks and liabilil associated with their practices and the relatively simple measures that cai many cases be taken to prevent major contamination problems.

Finally, implementation of the by-law or health regulation has resul in the identification of numerous small generators of hazardous wasl many of whom had no means available for legal disposal of their wast The county is attempting to provide them with information on proper c posal and to put groups of small generators in touch with each other so tl they could economically dispose of their wastes with commercial haulers

County Wellfield Protection Ordinance, Dade County, Florida The 1 table Water Supply Protection Ordinance was adopted under the gene home rule authority of Metropolitan Dade County in March 1981. Simi to an overlay zoning district, the ordinance imposes standards for land u within the zones of influence of public supply wells without changing underlying zoning (Section 24-12.1 of the Code of Metropolitan DJ County, Florida). More detailed explanation of the zone of influence ; proaches used in the Dade County ordinance has been presented earliei this chapter (see page 52).

The evolution of the Dade County Wellfield Protection Ordinance ill trates again how ongoing data collection and a renewed understanding the problem can be used to improve aquifer protection programs. 1 boundaries have been challenged technically and revised several tim with both technical and policy issues at stake. However, the fundamer concept of the ordinance has not been challenged, and each revision has to an increased level of protection.

## State-Level Programs

New York New York State is in the process of implementing a state-le program to protect "primary" aquifers in all portions of the state other tt Long Island. Long Island has its own more restrictive protection prograr The Upstate New York Ground Water Management Plan defines two ca gories of water supply aquifers: primary and principal. A primary aquife one currently being utilized by major municipal water supply systems. Pr cipal aquifers are highly productive formations that are not intensively ui as water supplies at present. They are viewed as potential water suppli but their yield has not been fully established.

The New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) 1 established as a priority the completion of detailed maps of the prim; aquifers on a scale that is usable to all interested parties in the public a private sector. The data base includes county and regional studies publish